THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1900.

Telephone Calls (Old and New.) Buriness Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 80

Circulation Statement.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

HICAGO-Paimer House, P. O. News Co., 217 CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vin LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corne of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

ET. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet!-William Jennings Bryan.

Really, the enslavement of 75,000,000 people

Will Mr. Bryan give us all \$12 dinners, exclusive of wines, if he should be elected, and three weeks at the seashore and in the

One of the platforms on which Mr. Bry an is running demands the establishment of "the referendum." He would like to b

The best rule for the marking of a ballo is to make the X inside the circle just under the picture of the eagle. Then there can be no mistake.

Republicans regret that Mr. Bryan is not nounced a few days ago. His help the last week would have pushed up the Republican plurality two or three thousand votes.

If any one attempts to haul down the Dix, 1861. If any one fires on the Ameri can flag haul it down.-William Jennings

the prospect of defeat. As a they have.

So long as all man-grown voters admit that Eugene Saulcy has discharged the du ity of a few persons for whom he could not find positions will not count.

Some persons seem to think it would be happy state of affairs to have the federal fudiciary filled with men who are opposed to "government by injunction" and whose minds have not been narrowed by the study of law. Perhaps they are mistaken.

Mr. Bryan has had the prudence not assail what is called the linseed oil tru for putting the price up 10 cents a galle recently for the reason that flaxseed, which has crawled up from \$1.14 a bushel to \$1.8 is a leading product of Nebraska and Kan sas farmers, and the advanced price mean 6,000,000 to them whatever it means to

The British protest elicited a year or ing the British everywhere, and they are dolog it under the gold standard and Mc-Kinley prosperity.

The pay rolls for street labor have been nearly doubled since July. The increased the people's money to take it outright than to use it to purchase votes in this manner.

The New York Herald's forecast of the electoral vote, published yesterday morning, gives McKinley 251 and Bryan 166 votes. compared with 271 for McKinley and 176 ty of Bryan in Greater New York city at 1,500 and McKinley's plurality outside of the city at 141,160, or 115,560 in the State.

he Herald's estimate of the next H

is 185 Republicans, 153 Democrats, 3 fusion, 2 Populists and 13 in doubt. The Herald is a strictly nonpartisan paper which holds its ability to make accurate predictions to be of value as a newspaper asset.

REPUBLICAN STATE ADMINISTRA-TION.

The greater interest in a national election should not lead the people of Indiana to forget the importance of state issues or to ignore the far-reaching reforms which Republican legislation and administration have brought to the State. As a minority in the Legislature of 1893 the Republicans assisted Governor Matthews's majority of 24 090 | state boards from the Democratic legisla-lowest level. It was an era of wastefulness and inefficiency. Scandals were rife and institutions were run as political dependenies. Several state offices, by Democratic legislation, had become very profitable, and ever a Democrat could be grafted upon the treasury the grafting was done.

The Republicans came into power in the Legislature of 1896. They proceeded to make good the party pledges. The fee system in state and county was overthrown, the charitable and reformatory institutions of the State were put under the direction of nonpartisan boards composed of reliable men of both parties. The revolution in methods which followed was so marked that in three years Indiana was pointed to as a model. Because the Democrats would not assist, the Republicans in the last Legislature passed laws under which counties and townships have legislative bodies the same as States and cities. They are generally acknowledged to be most important measures of reform.

The friends of intelligent and clean government should not forget these important achievements of the Republican legislatures and executive officials when they go to the polls. If the Republican policy of state affairs must meet his cordial apport. If the Republican state ticket, headed by Winfield T. Durbin, shall be elected this clean and business-like management of lished policy of the Republican party. If Taggartism will be enthroned in the Statehouse and the old methods of tapping the treasury which characterized the Demobe transferred to the State. Henchmen and inefficiency will be begun

NEXT? The Kentucky saturnalia has made another step, and Henry Youtsey has been found guilty of the crime of killing William Goebel, and his sentence fixed at life imment was entered, and Judge Cantrill, who had railroaded all the preceding ing thereon in February next. ference is easily drawn that, the not expect to be further punished

even Tom Campbell and Arthur Goebel do Two questions naturally arise in conneca web of evidence involving the men heretofore tried and those under indictment?" or, in other words, "Could any set of pubhardy as to enter a widely diffused conspiracy to retain public office by whatever desperate means might be necessary?" The other is, "Are the leaders in the Goebelite oligarchy so blinded by partisanship that they have lost sight of the inevitableness of retribution, be it soon or deferred? of these questions, and it is found in conspiracy headed by Mr. Goebel and his coadjutors to seize the Governorship. had been born before Goebel framed election law which bears his name. It is not likely that in the beginning even Mr. Goebel contemplated the death ever might be his opponent. the Music Hall Convention, in which he realized the length and breadth and depth of his own party's opposition to him, and after the Lexington Convention, when he came to a realization of the harmony and strength of the Republican organization points of the line. Conferences were held at many points, including Louisville, Lexington, Owensboro and Cincinnati. The power of the Weaver machine in Louisville and the Goebel machine in Covington was invoked to create disorder, to intimidate voters by police brutality, and thus force the calling out of the militia; then, if all that failed, even assassination was not to be ignored. That this is true was borne out by verbal and material testimony. Men 'who knew" said, calmly and dispassionwill be Governor, even if it is necessary

National Democratic Committeeman Woodson's paper, the Owensboro Messenger, himself an ex-office holder in the State, said to the writer: "Goebel will be Governor if we have to kill every prominent Republican in the State." Later in the same day he said: "If Taylor is elected, keep away from Frankfort on inauguration day. It not be a healthy place for Repub icans." Woodson's paper and the Louis ville Times, reinforced by the Cincinnati Enquirer, urged the Goebelites to arm themselves on election day. "lest the Re oublicans gain an undue advantage." Goebel spoke at Versailles the latter part

of September, the day Mr. Blackburn's wife and dagger, and South Trimble, who was his warm supporter, and is running for Congress in Henry Clay's old district, exhibited a revolver in the barroom of the hotel that afternoon, with the remark that "Me and Goebel are ready for 'em, which ever way they come."

Goebel's last proclamation to his followers, the night before the election, was to

pared to defend your rights with your blood, if necessary," and only a day or two before the Louisville Times advocated a "hemp and lamp post treatment" for General Basil Duke, the distinguished Democrat and ex-confederate soldier who was leading the anti-Goebel Democrats in

Louisville. Taylor was elected. He was seated. Mr. Goebel weakened, and Frankfort was not particularly inimical to Republicans' health on inauguration day. Mr. Goebel weakened still more. He was about to give up the contest. James B. McCreary, chairman of Beckham's campaign committee, is responsible for this statement. "But Blackburn came to town," says McCreary, "and he held fast to Goebel until the latter promised to renew the contest." Then Goebel was killed, instead of Taylor. It was a great Democratic opportunity. And right here lies the answer to the ovestions outlined above.

They had planned assassination. Wha more natural, now that their leader, and not their opponent, was killed, than fasten the evidence of their own guilty intentions on the Republican leaders and thus "damn the Republican party?"

In all the campaign, in their public ut terances, they had admitted the personal worth of the Republican ticket; the probity of its members, the purity of their lives, their worth as citizens. But the lust for office was upon them, and even such men as these, elevated by the suffrage of the people to their high places, must make way for the beneficiaries of the country's greatest political crime. They had feared to dip their own hands in blood, but the opportunity of Goebel's death gave them the tools of a pliant judiciary, backed by a partisan legislature, and fortified by the most blood-thirsty criminal lawyers that ever disgraced the American bar. Blood could be made to flow under the forms of law, and the procession is passing, with Campbell as master of ceremonies, Arthur Goebel as the chief oiler for the already well-greased machine, and Judge Cantrill the judicial jester in the court wherein is to be made sure the political damnation of the people of Kentucky. Next?

FACTORIES AS CIVILIZERS. A convention has just been held at Wash-New England Cotton Manufacturers' As-Bryan's denunciation of all corporations. gence knows that the proprietors and manigers of these great establishments repreand all the best elements of American citi zenship and are not public enemies, as Mr. Bryan paints them. At the meeting Washington Hon. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, read paper on "The Factory as an Element in Social Life," in which he advanced some interesting views. Mr. Wright, it may is the highest authority in the country on paper was that great industrial establishexactly the other way, and really agents of advancement and civilization, lifting up the social life of the people. in the South, popularly known as native whites, who had lived a precarious exist-

things in any other way. It was in social life, and was, by its educational influences, constantly lifting the people from a lower to a higher grade. This is a rational view of the case. All progress in idleness. It is the ployed that makes a country happy and progressive, not the army employed. Protection for American industry means also protection for American civilization. The policy that establishes

people, looking upon work as degrading,

because of the peculiar institution of the

South. To-day these people were furnish-

ing the textile factories of the South with

part of the country. The experience of

noral elevation as well. This cannot be aid of Bryanism

wages to the greatest number of workers

contributes not only to the material pros-

THE NEW JEFFERSONIAN PARTY. In his patriotic speech at Shelbyville Saturday night Hon. William E. English said had ever spoken in that city in behalf of the Republican party, his speech would along the lines taught and maintained by Thomas Jefferson, the organizer of Democratic party. "It is no great step." he said, "from the old Democratic party to the present Republican party." These remarks emphasize the fact that the present Republican party comes nearer representing Jeffersonian ideas than the present Democratic party does. In this connection it is worth recalling that the party which Jefferson founded and led was at first alled the Republican party. Its first platform was adopted at Philadelphia in 1800. Jefferson was first nominated for and elected President as a Republican. The term his party were called Republicans he adopted the name freely and with pride.

It is a curious illustration of history repeating itself that the Republican party of to-day comes nearer representing Jefferonian ideas than the so-called Democratic party does. Jefferson was a profound belever in the United States. He was for the country and the flag first, last and all the time. He was no little American. He was a protectionist, an expansionist and a ican to suggest the acquisition of Cuba

and he favored it to his dying day. He did

acquire Louisiana, the greatest single acquisition of territory the United States public. In 1795 he wrote: "I suspect that the doctrine that small States alone are fitted to be republics will be exploded b experience." In 1801 he wrote: "The late chapter of our history furnishes a ne proof of the falsehood of Montesquieu's doctrine that a republic can be preserved only in a small territory. The reverse the truth." Jefferson did not believe that republican government would spoil in the tropics. And the record of his two administrations as President shows that he believed in enforcing its authority over the Indians without their consent. During his life he urged the extension of the United States government to the Pacific ocean, and one can imagine him now rejoicing at | Stevenson, 13; Woolley, 2; "on the fence," the sight of the flag floating over Hawaii and the Philippines. Gen. John A. Dix was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and he expressed Jeffersonian Americanism in the immortal message, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the

Jefferson was, during his active political life, a strong protectionist. He advocated what he termed "that policy which plants the manufacturer and the husbandman side b. side." He deprecated the policy of sending American materials abroad to be manufactured and then paying to have them sent back. In 1808 he wrote to a friend in Connecticut asking him to send him a coat pattern of the best Americanmade cloth. To Jean Baptiste Say, the political economist, he wrote commending "the patriotic determination of every good American citizen to use no foreign article which can be made within ourselves." Mr. Bryan would repeal all protective duties and throw the door wide open to the introduction of foreign manufactures.

Jefferson was a sound-money man and opposed to repudiation in any form. He regarded the maintenance of the public credit as a sacred duty. In his first incardinal rules of his administration "the honest payment of our debts and sacred bury the public credit under free silver. Jefferson believed that the coinage ratio between gold and silver should conform Jefferson abhorred irredeemable paper money; Bryan would flood the country sonianism. Captain English was right when he said: "It is no great step from lican party is the new Jeffersonian party.

Mr. Bryan has sometimes been called Jack Cade of American politics because, like that English agitator, he makes all sorts of wild promises to secure a following. But there is another reason why the crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." If this had been original it would have been a pretty In an old play entitled "Jack Cade, or the Bondman of Kent," the dramatist puts the following language into the mouth of the hero, Jack Cade himself: "Upon the brow

There have been so many proofs of late almost ceased to attract attention, but noted British statesman, is remarkable. of Trade and was also president of the most powerful state in the world, and were the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Germany, with France a doubtful every American feel that he is part keeper and guardian of his country's honor and greatness. Such a country should not have a demagogue for its chief executive.

A new proof that all roads lead to Indianapolis is the fact that in the midst of close after many political conventions should be the place of meeting for a strictly scientific body like the American Public Health Association. All science is cosmoscience, which acknowledges no limitations but those of the human race itself. There is no broader humanitarianism than that which devotes itself to the promotion public health, the prevention or mitigation of the causes that lead to it. The attendance at the convention, which meets to day, will include eminent physicians and scientists from various parts of the United States and from Canada and Mexico, and the Journal feels sure it voices the senti ment of the community in extending them a cordial welcome.

The fact that Democrats who are inclined o back their judgment with their dollars not take anything like even money the result of the presidential election shows that they have no faith in the predictions of the Democratic national headquarters, which give Bryan 257 electoral votes, make New York Democratic and put Illinois, Michigan and Ohio in the doubtful column either the judgment or the honesty of the men charged with the direction of the party

Mr. Bryan said, in a recent speech: We will soon find the army here demanding the punishment of an innocent man as the army in France demanded the punshment of Dreyfus, a man so innocent that the President felt that he must pardon him as soon as he was convicted, because of the outraged sense of justice expressed throughout the world Not many Americans will believe that the

United States army, composed of American

thing so infamous as the anti-Dreyfus

citizens, would ever bend itself to do any

The last fortnight of the campaign opens with an assurance almost positive that ndiana will give McKinley as large a ma jority as it did in 1896 if not larger. This however, is no reason why Republicans should relax their efforts. The defeat o Bryanism should be made overwhelming

Having doubt as to the assertions of th Democratic newspapers in regard to the many traveling agents supporting Bryan and Stevenson in this campaign the Brownell Hardware Company, of Bath, N Y., began a traveling men's register on July 4. This register to date is as follows McKinley and Roosevelt, 140; Bryan and 4; total, 159.

Two hundred thousand pink carnations have been ordered for use in the New York sound-money parade of Nov. 3, and the flowers will be ordered from as far West

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

An Unanswerable Argument. "You haven't one real good, sound reason why Bryan shouldn't be President." "Yes, I have; he shouldn't be President cause he's Bryan."

An Opening to Shun. "Is the new clerk conversational?"

"Conversational? Well, don't say 'good morn ing' to him unless you have an hour and a hall

"Madge Mizzle is awfully conventional."

The Fashionable Front.

note-paper even if she hasn't got shoes." An October Abduction.

"Mr. Tubbo, have you any excuse to offer not coming to work yesterday?" "Oh, yes, sir; an overwhelming majority

my friends came after me to go hunting." Partisan Persiflage.

Bryanite-Is it so that the White House is Republican-Don't you worry about that; !t will collapse of old age before your man gets

A Bad Misfit.

"Then you don't believe that Lincoln's mantl "Oh, gracious! Why, if Lincoln's mantle ha fallen on Bryan be couldn't crawl out from

under it until the election had been over three

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES

As long as Mr. Bryan looks for imperialst texts on Spanish cannon, trophies of American valor, he will appeal in vain to American voters for support of his scarecrow theories-Evansville Journal.

Captain Crary, of Martinsville, who lef the Republican party four years ago, claiming that he is going to vote this year as he shot while serving in the rebellion. The captain certainly has softening of the brain. He served in the Union army, and there were no Republicans on the other side-Worthington Times.

Can the Bryanites get any comfort from ex-President Cleveland's reiterated opinion necessity for a sound currency? Last week was remarkable in that it called out statements from our only living ex-Presidents of Bryan's speech at the Chicago conven- in discouragement of the doctrines advocated by the Nebraska candidate.-Lafayette Courier.

cotton-bale monopoly is a trust. If he will remember that the American Cotton Bale Company, in which he is a bloated stockolder and a director, was organized by the absorption of four companies, he will perceive that it is the kind of a combination which Bryan calls a trust.-Terre Haute Express.

report that the Union Loan and Trust Company of Sioux City, Ia., that falled i the Cleveland panic in 1893, has put its affairs in shape in this era of Republican prosperity to meet all of its obligations and that about \$40,000 lost by South Bend banks will be recovered. That paper was not chronicling any such reports during the ast Democratic administration-they were all reports of failures then .- Goshen Times Bryan announces that if he is made Presgoods that enter into the manufacture of commodities produced by trusts. Mr. Bryin must be an imperialist when he assumes to himself the power arbitrarily to determine what goods shall pay duty and what shall not. The fallacy and folly of Mr. Bryan's promises are the best evidences of his insincerity or ignorance, or both combined. If he is as all-powerful as he thinks

ne is then the only danger of imperialism lies in his election.-Elkhart Review. When Richard Croker, the Tammany ice ager, came to select the chairman for the great Bryan rally in New York naturally hit upon Edward M. Shepard, the brilliant lawyer, who is the most successful organizer and attorney of trusts there is in the country. He is counsel for the Standard Oil trust at a very large salary. This is not the first time in this campaign that Bryan meetings have been pre sided over by Standard Oil magnates either, and they know just what they have to fear from Bryan, the implacable foe of all corporations.-Muncie News.

PROSPERITY POINTERS

Roley Smoker had one of the best sales of the season on Thursday, Oct. 11, every thing selling high. Horses from \$75 to \$105 per head, milch cows at \$50 to \$57.50, \$69. 65 and \$80 per head, spring calves at \$23.50 per head, yearling steers at \$32.50 per head. one male calf at \$75, brood sows from \$22 to \$30. He expected about \$2,200, but realized \$3,450, and to say he was well pleased is expressing it mildly. V. D. Clyne was the auctioneer. The church took in over 50 at the lunch counter.-Monticello Her-

On the 25th of September Harvey Shing ley, of Clay township, had a public sale Among the property sold was a hors which Mr. Shigley had bought four years ago from a man named Migrant in Cass the whole of our ocean borne commerce. county for \$52. Migrant attended Shigley's sale last week and was one of the bi on the same horse. In fact, he was the successful bidder and his bid was \$164. Shigley had four years' use of the horse and sold it at an increase of over 300 per cent. Migrant is a Democrat, but he had to admit that prices at Shigley's sale were strong indications of prosperity.-Delphi

A table in the Express Sunday morning little prosperity lesson, as it showed a de cline from 1,567 in 1896 to 594 in 1899. can find in Terre Haute much to show tnat every interest has been in better shape for the last three years than it was during the preceding Democratic adminis tration, and to prove that when Mr. Bryan prophesied that if Mr. McKinley shoul be elected everything would fall below th 1896 standard, he was a poor prophet. The only decline noticeable is in the number o t:amps.-Terre Haute Express. Living in Knightstown is one of the most

peculiar men of this prosperous age. He has in his possession probably ten or twenty thousand dollars. Because of his ability to loan his money at 6, 7 or 8 cent. he swears that he will not vote th Republican ticket, nor will he vote for Bryan. He classes Bryan as a demagogue and a most dangerous man. believes in McKinley, but because of the prevailing good times of plenty and prosperity, thus compelling him to carry his oney on deposit in a bank of this town this man is against the administration and will only vote for David McKee, De cratic candidate for congressman. wants free silver legislation and a hi

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West.

The author of this work, the Rev. Cyrus T. Brady, has had a varied experience. After a short service, when a youth, as a cadet-midshipman in the United States navy, he became a railroad official, then studied and was ordained as an Episcopal minister, and afterwards did missionary work for several years in what was then far Western States. He is the author of "For Love of Country" and other successful novels. The present work consists of personal reminiscences and sketches relating to his experiences as a missionary in the West at a time when the country was sparsely settled and its present great civilization was in its infancy. These recollections are interesting in themselves and are related in a very pleasant manner. Without much attempt at consecutiveness they have somewhat the character of a continuous narrative of a very active, strenuous and sympathetic worker. The book abounds with interesting anecdotes

"I said that the broncho was the best possible horse for missionary journeyings, and so he is. He is an ugly, ill-tempered vicious, cross-grained, undersized, halfstarved, flea-bitten abandoned little beast, and he gives the missionary abundant opportunity to practice the sublime virtue of self-restraint. As a horrible example of total depravity he beats anything that I know of. He is apt to do anything, except a good thing, at any moment. When he appears most serenely unconscious, look out for him, for that is the hour when he meditates some diabolical action. He bucks when he is ridden and balks when he is driven, but once get him going and he shows his mettle. He can go, and go like the wind, all day, and live on one blade of grass and one drop of dew, and keep awake all night-and keep you awake. too-and go again all next day, and keep it up until he tires out everything and, everybody in competition with him; for when you get him started you can absodepend upon him. He never gets sick nor breaks down, and I do not believe he ever dies. But it is awfully hard getting him started sometimes. I never shall forget the first time that I ever threw my leg across the back of one of these animals. He bucked just one buck. I did not stay with him more than a second, but the impression he made in that

and humorous touches, as instance the

following character sketch of a broncho:

In a somewhat different vein is the following "I did not always meet with pleasant receptions at new places, and I was warned on one occasion that no services were de-

sired and that none would be permitted, and that if I consulted my own interests and the interests of peace and harmony, which I was supposed to promote, I would stay away. Of course, after that nothing on earth could keep a man from going to just that place. On my arrival I was met by a large body of citizens who had no interest in me or in religion, but who were determined to have fair play. They escorted me to a hotel, had secured a vacant store building, and were all ready for trouble, if those whom they called the anti-religious faction desired to make any. In fact, I think they were thirsting for trouble. There were no women at service that night; nothing but men-and guns. did not feel particularly cheerful, but managed to get through some way and tried, mehow or other, to win over the posing faction, so that in subsequent visits guns would be laid aside. But we had no trations are from photographs trouble, and I managed to get hold of them I all, eventually, so that my escort was dispensed with in future visits, and the women came to church. When once you get the friendship of those frontiersmen you are all right; you can say anything to them. But they are so very hasty with their weapons that frequently you do not have an opportunity to get properly intro-

At one frontier cattle town the preacher stayed at the Grand Hotel. He says: "The magnificence of the name and the comforts of the hotel were in an inverse ratio to each other. I asked for toast at supper and had the pleasure of hearing the cook say, 'What in --- does the dude preacher want toast at night for? Tel him he can't have it. I can't be givin' out no toast to nobody at this hour.' I had known how he would take it I would have starved before I asked for it." book abounds with anecdotal passages of this kind interspersed with more serious ones and with graphic descriptions of odd people and queer happenings written in a style that makes pleasant reading. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Protection and Progress. This work, by John P. Young, is a pro

found and philosophic study of the economic bases of the American protective sys tem, and incidentally it is a history of the long struggle, covering some centuries, between free trade and protection. The author's objective point is to combat and overthrow "the erroneous idea that the only useful function of the system of protection is to assist in the establishment of domestic manufacturing industry." He that the chief function of a protective tariff is to guard against the lowering of of degradation. Beginning with the first attempt at protection in England, more than five hundred years ago, the author tion with free trade opposition down to Teaching-Their Uniqueness," the prevailing business conditions in the United States in the closing years of the mneteenth century. In a masterly and cenvincing way he arrays the logic of indisputable facts and figures in support of the proposition that no permanent business misfortune can hinder the career of a na tion which steadfastly adheres to a policy of self-development and self-efficiency The development," says the author, "of a protectionist country with manifold resources results in the accumulation of vastly greater stores of wealth than could possibly be gathered in a dependent coun try, and, when created, the wealth of a protectionist nation is practically invulnerable. The great manufacturing plants f a country of the magnitude of the United States are subject to certain economic vicissitudes, but they can never be brought to a standstill by a blockade. The iron and steel mills, the textile factories and all the great staple industries of this country would flourish if the seas were alive with the craft of enemies. No fear of empty granaries or apprehension of cotton famine would conspire to prevent the assertion of national dignity. And while no American statesman would court a war with a foreign nation or nations which would interrupt external commerce there is none who would feel it incumbent to submit to national insult to save "This security has been obtained by fol-

owing the precepts of Washington, whose views respecting the development of the national resources were shared by all thoughtful men of his day. By adhering to the principle of self-sufficiency the United States has made itself the wealthlest nation on the globe. * * * Judicious protection-and by that we mean well conidered efforts to promote and maintain domestic industries in countries with abundant resources-must necessarily work as described in these pages. It cannot help calling into existence manufacturing industries and assist in maintaining them after they are created. By so doing it affords opportunities to the people of a these books very attractive. country to find profitable employment and to accumulate wealth. But above all things it is a minimizer of waste energy. By bringing field and factory together it tends to the elimination of all superfluor hauling to and fro, and thus cheapen products and makes them more accessibl to the masses than they could possibly be under a system which practically ele vates trade above production. Cobdenism has this inherent defect that it considers the exchange of commodities as more important than their production. The aim of protection is to promote production and avoid waste, therefore it is the economic policy that must endure. These sentences will sufficiently indicate the scope of the author's argument and the clearness of his style. The book is a

Prehistorie Implements.

strong exposition of the philosophy and

thics of protection. Chicago: Rand, Mc-

This is a pioneer work in a new and inresting field. There have been many

people, and this is of their monuments, first exclusively to a description of their implements, including the stone, clay, bone and shell objects of ancient America. The author, Warren K. Moorehead, has done his work well. Assisted by several experts and many corresponde by much research and travel and extensive correspondence collected spec grawings and descriptions of no less than 3,000 varieties of stone and flint ornaments, utensils and implements of the American aborigines of the pre-Columbian era. The specimens illustrated and described were found in different parts of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. They include almost every conceivable sort of implement for use in peace or war, for domestic purposes or for ornament, thus throwing a flood of light from a new quarter on the habits of the mysterious people about whom so little is known. work is a monument of industry and labor, and as an original work in a new field it will command the admiration of archaeol-cgists, students and collectors. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

The Wedding Day.

The plan of this book is novel and it is well carried out. It is made up of a collection of the best descriptions of weddings from the works of the world's leading novelists and poets, illustrated with reproductions of famous paintings of incidents relating to the nuptial day. By general consent the wedding day is considered to be the happiest episode in life. An event so rich in human interest, a day so universally filled with feasting and merry-making ought to furnish a subject that would call forth the best efforts of the poet, the painter and the novelist. It has not been as widely treated by authors and artists as might be supposed, yet literature and art furnish many wedding-day musterpieces by eminent authors and artists. The illustrations represent no less than thirty-four paintings by noted artists, while the text includes descriptions of the wedding dramatic, the wedding romantic, the sentimental wedding and the humorou wedding in England, Ireland, Scotland Norway, France, Italy and other countries. The passages quoted represent scores of different authors-English, American and continental European. The editor or compiler of the work, C. F. Carter, has carried out his novel idea with great ingenuity and success. The book is published in attractive form by Dodd, Mead & Co., New

Attractive Juveniles.

Among the attractive children's books suitable for the holiday season are "Little about little children of the revolutionary period, written by Maud Humphrey, illustrated by Mabel Humphrey and published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New

From the Saalfield Publishing Company, Akron, O., comes "Mr. Bunny-His Book, a collection of original funny verses with unique and artistic drawing in three colors, the verse by Adah L. Sutton and the illustrations by W. H. Fry-a high class picture book.

Messrs. Laird & Lee, of Chicago, publish "Baby Goose-His Adventures." joint product of Miss Fannie E. Ostrander and Mr. R. W. Hirchert, who, between them, have made one of the brightest picture books of the season, and, with the aid of the publishers, one of the most attrac-

A title suggestive of Christmas is "The Home of Santa Claus," a story of a little boy's visit to Kriss Kringle's home and of the strange sights he saw in the town of toys, the story by George Best and the illustrations by Arthur Ullyett. The illus-

Electricity and Resurrection

This book adds another to the great numthe soul and to establish its connection if not identical with electricity. words it is an attempt to demonstrate the real and objective existence of the Apostle Paul's "spiritual body." The author holds that in order to find the one religion the human race must abandon a metaphysical God and a metaphysical soul for a God and a soul that are connected with science. Proceeding upon this postulate he searches tor the material substance or organic essence of the soul, and reaches the conclusion that there is no other than the luminiferous ether, the motions and phemena of which are known as electricity and which, he maintains, is the secret of life. The book is an ingenious attempt faith a scientific soul, an electrical resurrection and an etheric immortality. It is written by William Hemstreet, and pub-lished by the Universal Truth Publishing Company, Chicago.

The Life of Lives.

This work is designated in a subtitle as "Further Studies in the Life of Christ," celebrated work by the same author, Dean Farrar. Farrar's "Life of Christ," first published more than twenty years ago, has proved to be one of the most widely read religious books of the present generation, and the present work on the same is equally as striking. In it Dean Farrar has not attempted to traverse the same ground as before, but has treated the subject in a topical rather than in a consecutive manner. A partial list of contents "Our Lord's Human Aspect," "The La. guage He Spoke," "The Age in Which He Lived," "Lessons of the Unrecorded Lived," Years," "Judaism," "The First Anecdote," "Methods of Evangelization," "Forms of "Jesus and Children." "The Gladness of Jesus." Apostles." New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Fireside Battles. The plot of this story reflects a not unusual phase of real life. death of the head of a Southern family leaves it without any provision or means of support. The mother is lovely, accomplished and helpless; a beautiful daughter is all that, too, but possessed of heroic nerve and ambition; the son is manly, but full of Southern pride. Their neighbors and friends are typical Southern people fireside battles, which give the story its title are the brave struggles of the family to do for themselves and keep their home. It is a wholesome domestic story with a romance running through it which has a pretty ending. The author, Annie G. Brown, has a gift for telling a story, but she should study condensation. This story is too long, but it is written in a simple, natural style that makes it readable is published in attractive form by Laird & Lee, Chicago.

Some Pretty Books for Children. The holiday season is still somewhat distent, but that Christmas is coming is evidenced by the beautifully decorated and illustrated books for children which enterprising publishers are getting out. Among those received by the Journal from R. H. Russell, New York, is "The Folks in Funnyville," a very amusing book of pictures and verses by F. Opper, which can be enjoyed by adults. Also, "A Vagabond Huntsman," the words of which in verse are taken from one of Charles Lever's novels and the pictures furnished by William A. Sherwood. Also, from the same publisher, "A Handbook of Golf for Bears." a collection of alphabet rhymes grotesquely illustrated and taking off golf in a very amusing way. The publishers have ma

Meaty Books.

T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York, are isa series of books under the title of "What is Worth While" series. It consists brief essay by some writer of note on some topic of interest. They are high-class es-The latest volumes received are "The Poetry of the Psaims," by Rev. Henry Van Dyke; "The Art of Opt Taught by Robert Browning," by William Dewitt Hyde, president of Bewdoin College: "Some Ideals in the Education of Women," by Caroline Hazard president of Wellesley College, and "Spiritual Lessons from the Brownings," by Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford. Though small books, they are

A Fairy Night's Dream.

From the press of Laird & Lee, of Chieago, the Journal has received "A Fairy Night's Dream; or, the Horn of Oberon, the ancient inhabitants of America, com- by Katharine Elise Chapman. It is a faire